

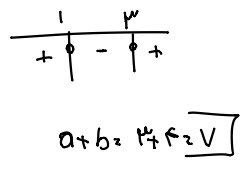
$$x^r - ax + b$$

$$1 - a + b = 0 \rightarrow 1 = a - b \rightarrow 1 = a - b \rightarrow 1 = a - b$$

$$9 - 4a + b = 0 \rightarrow 9 = 4a - b \rightarrow 9 = 4a - b$$

$$4 = 4b \rightarrow b = 4$$

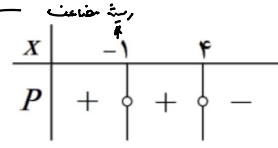
$$1 = a - 4 \rightarrow a = 5$$



$$y = ((k-2)x + m-1)(x-2n)^r \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$-1 - 4n = 0$$

$$-1 = 4n \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{4}$$



$$(k-2)^r + m-1$$

$$k-1+m-1 = 0$$

$$k+m-2 = 0$$

$$m = 2-k$$

$$g = ((k-2)x + (2-k) - 1)(x+1)^r$$

$$g = ((k-2)x + 1 - k)(x+1)^r$$

$$g = (k-2)x + 1 - k$$

$$g = (k-2)(x-1) + 2$$

$$g = (k-2)(x-1) + 2$$

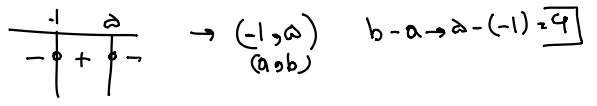
$$g = (k-2)(x-1) + 2$$

$$\frac{m}{n} + k \rightarrow \frac{2-k}{-1/4} + k \rightarrow -4(2-k) + k \rightarrow -8 + 4k + k \rightarrow -8 + 5k$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}x^r + 2x + 6 > \frac{1}{4}$$

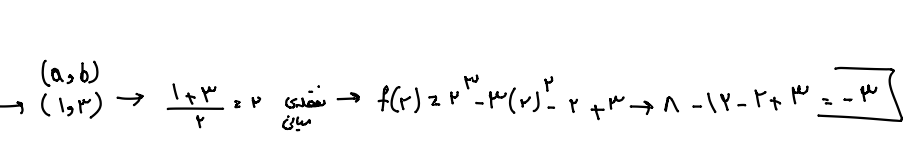
$$-\frac{1}{4}x^r + 2x + 6 > \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -x^r + 8x + 24 > 1 \rightarrow -x^r + 8x + 23 > 0$$

$$-x^r + 8x + 23 > 0$$



$$f(x) = x^r - 3x^r - x + 3$$

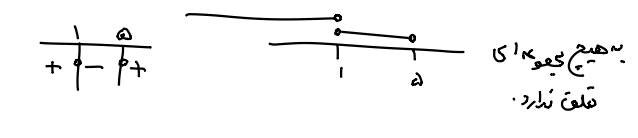
$$(x-1)(x+1)(x-3)$$



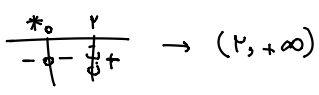
$$(a-1)x^r + (a-1)x + 1$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1)(1) < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 2a + 1 - 4a + 4 < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 6a + 5 < 0$$

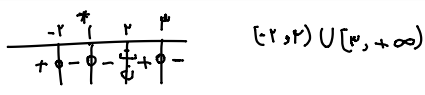
$$a < 0 \rightarrow a-1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$$



$$\frac{m^r(m^r+m)^{m-r}}{m-2} > 0$$

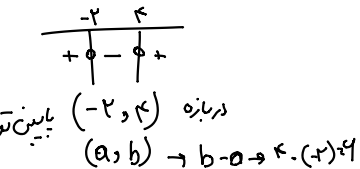


$$\frac{(x^r - x^r - x^r)(x+1)}{(x^r + x + 1)(2-x)^r} \leq 0$$



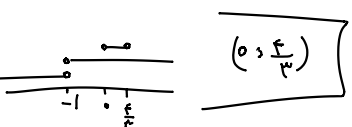
$$f(x) = \frac{3x^r - 2x}{x^r + 4} = 2 \rightarrow 3x^r - 2x = 2(x^r + 4) \rightarrow 3x^r - 2x = 2x^r + 8 \rightarrow x^r - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4(1)(-8) = 36 \rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm 6}{2} \rightarrow 4, -2$$

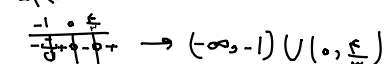


$$-1 < \frac{3x^r - 2x}{x+1} < 1$$

$$-1 < \frac{3x^r - 2x}{x+1} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{3x^r - 2x}{x+1} + 1 \rightarrow 0 < \frac{3x^r - 2x + x + 1}{x+1} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{3x^r - x + 1}{x+1}$$



$$\frac{3x^r - 2x}{x+1} < 1 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4(1)(1) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm 0}{2} \rightarrow 1$$



$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} \leq r \rightarrow \frac{x^r - 1}{r} - r \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - (1 + r^2)}{r} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x+r)(x-r)}{r} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{r} \leq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \infty)$$

10